

DECEMBER



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1837.

NO. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid; unless at the option of the publisher, a failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an endorsement for the next.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position or insertion, will be published until ordered accordingly. Advertisements will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

## TON & FORWARDING FARE-HOUSE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the

## Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfy.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1837.—6m

## LAND FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Bluff, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c. JOHN M. NEAL

10, 1837.—1f

## DR. C. J. CLARK,

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the city and adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which place he may always be found, when professionally absent. JACKSONVILLE, November 7th, 1837.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard of Georgia, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away. Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. 5th, 1837.—1f

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Oatchee Creek, one

mile from Corral Creek, with a small bell on his head, and appeared to \$32.50.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. 9th, 1837.—3c

## BARGAINS.

NEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the lowest prices. Peter Pope, Esqr., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges, wants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

## LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

The usual wages of the country will be paid. The Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and

by JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1f

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office.

Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS. MOBILE.

19, 1837.—3m

## WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Ala. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Johns, Chocoma, Randolph, Talladega, and others. All business entrusted to his hands shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

DE PRINTING.

WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## POTTERY.

From the Wetumpka Sentinel.

### THE CREEK WARRIORS' ADIEU.

'Twas twilight, and darkness was closing round, And stillness seemed pensive, unbroken by sound. Save murmurs of grief and the ripple's dull tone. As he sat on the bank, dejected and lone. He thought of the past, and during the while His brow was illumined with a suppliant smile. For fancy, unmindful that freedom had fled, Spoke not at the moment of liberty; dead. But truth and the present awoke him to view. The wrongs of his race, and he murmured adieu To the land of his birth. His sad visage changed, As his eye o'er the landscape instinctively ranged. And dignity wild was enthroned on his brow, As he thought of the past, and his indignance now. He looked on the stream, as its waters rolled by, And tears drops stole down from his wandering eye. He gazed on the hills where in youth he was wont To go in the sport and drive in the hunt. And valleys of woodland thro' which he had strayed With beauties still brighter to him were arrayed. He turned from the scenes, endeared to his heart, And sighed that fate doomed him so soon to depart. For the last day was past, and the warrior chief He knew that the white man was destined to die. O'er the turf where the Indian dead And saw that the future would leave no trace Of his kindred, once free, but on the same race. He wept o'er their doom, not as he would die mourn, But his people had fallen, degraded and torn From the homes of their youth, and land of their birth. And driven to wander like strangers on earth. Away from the dust of their sires in the grave, And the soil that had drunk the blood of their brave. He thought, as the scenes of his youth he surveyed, Of promises broken, the white man had made, And felt that oppression around him pressed, And envied the peace of his kindred at rest. For bondage had smitten the hopes of the few, That famine and sword had spared of his crew, Degraded, oppressed by power, not right, When fain to submit to the white man's might. He thought of the time when his people's reign, Undisputed, spread o'er the wide domain, When quiet and freedom were theirs in yore, Though ignorant, blest, that they knew no more. And days when while they ranged o'er the free, The scenes from the hills to the shores of the sea, And rambling from vale to the mountain's crest, And basking on the plains in their verdure dressed, But 'twas over now—'Twas time, in its flight, Had wrought a sad change in the Indian's right. The red man no longer was free in his home, But in far away land he was doomed to roam. The last day was past, and the warning light Receded before the dark shadows of night, And the stillness and hush of the silent hour, Had calmed every sound with a magic power; Save the breeze that sported the leaves among, And Philomel's song as she pensively sung.

The warrior awoke from his reverie mild, And pronounced farewell to the wilderness wild. He had seen, for the last, the sun sink to rest, O'er his own native hills and vales of the West. Had viewed with regret his last mellow ray, Its tints on the brow of the mountain display; 'Twas past, and he sighed; the to-morrow's dawn Would behold him away from his loved scenes drawn! 'Twas said, the chief, with a heaven turned eye, 'Twas said, thou Great Spirit, thou God in the sky, I yield to the power of the white man's will, But this spirit within me is unconquered still! And the brave warrior chief, as he turned to depart From scenes so familiar, so dear to his heart, Fixed a last lingering gaze on the shadowy dell, And whispered, "My country, farewell! fare thee well!"

GALLANTRY.—The editor of the Methuen Falls Gazette, speaking of the British succession, says: "To us the idea of placing a young and thoughtless child upon a throne, to rule over a mighty nation, is absolutely ridiculous. What does little Victoria know about the wants of the people, or the policy of the foreign nations?"

If this Methuen editor was in England, he would be whipped at a cart tail, as he ought to be, for uttering treasons of the worst kind: The "little Miss Victoria," he speaks of, is a stout buxom lass of eighteen, with red hair, and its usual accompaniments. She would take the Methuen editors across her knees and spank them—child fashion—without stopping to wink. "Little Miss Victoria," indeed! why she is big enough to rule a dozen such kingdoms, with the aid of her two bright eyes. There have already been old grandees enough on the throne of England and we are glad to see the crown revert again to youth and beauty—the only despotism under which men will be happy in spite of their teeth. Yes, if we must have monarchy, give us the monarchy of beauty, if we must have a despotism, give us the silken chain of a pretty woman. Your old, ugly, gruff, gouty brandy-nosed kings, may die off as fast as they please, and "worms may eat them," if they have a stomach for such food; but the young and handsome Queen Victoria, may she live forever and a day, without losing a dimple or sporting a gray hair! Them's our sentiments.—Boston Times.

THE BEAVER'S SAGACITY.—from Irving's new work, "The Rocky Mountains."

"Practice," says Captain Bonneville, has given such a quickness of eye to the experienced trapper in all that relates to this pursuit, that he can detect the slightest sign of a beaver, however wild; and although the lodge may be concealed by close thickets and overhanging willows, he can generally at a single glance make an accurate guess at the

number of its inmates. He now goes to work to set his trap, planting it upon the shore in some chosen place, two or three inches below the surface of the water, and secures it by a chain to a pole set deep in the mud. A small twig is then stripped of bark, and one end is dipped in the "medicine," and the other end is planted in the mud, which they employ. This end of the stick rises about four inches above the surface of the water, the other end is planted between the jaws of the trap. The beaver, possessing an acute sense of smell, is soon attracted by the odor of the bait. As he raises his nose towards it, his foot is caught in the trap. In his fright he throws a somerset into the deep water. The trap being fastened to the pole resists all his efforts to drag it to the shore, the chain by which it is fastened defies his teeth; he struggles for a time, and at length sinks to the bottom and is drowned. Occasionally it happens that several members of a beaver family, are trapped in succession. The survivors then become extremely shy, and can scarcely be brought to medicine, to use the trapper's phrase for taking the bait. In such case the trapper gives up the use of the bait, and conceals his traps in the usual path and crossing place of the household. The beaver being now completely up to trap, approaches them cautiously, and springs them ingeniously with a stick. At other times, he turns the trap bottom upwards by the same means, and occasionally even drags them to the barrier and conceals them in the mud. The trapper now gives up the contest of ingenuity, and shoulders his traps marches off, admitting that he is not yet "up to beaver."

THE COMET.—Is it not a grand and vast conception that this vast and misty orb has been travelling swifter than the swiftest cannon ball through the dim realms of space since our Saviour slept in the manger at Bethlehem, and the Star in the East lit its fires for the Wise Men's eyes? Is it not like divinity, that power of astronomic prophecy, which pierced the curtains of the future, and foretold the event of this blazing world? Looks it not like sharing attributes with Omnipotence, and circumventing God? And when this generation shall be slumbering in the dust, that predicted orb will again stream its "horrid hair" across our sky. When the lover who has now looked at it with his mistress shall become a patriarch among his children; when the child now lisping its early inquiries of the wandering star, shall tell the tale, in after years, to some granddame, throned on her knee—then the comet will come again! What changes—what revolutions—what convulsions of States and Empires—will chance ere then? My soul expands into a sense of sublimity as I reflect on the vast world of events between. How many ties will be severed—how many hearts be broken—how many tears be shed! Yet while on earth these vicissitudes will advance and vanish in that far element, above and around us, this luminous globe shall wander with its train—flashing and glowing thro' the fields of immensity. Though itself—imagination, in her boldest flight, sinks with wearied wing, unable to grasp the stupendous, boundless theme! Truly said the ancient minstrel: "When I survey the Heavens, the work of thy fingers—the moon and stars which thou hast ordained—then I say what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?"—Knickerbocker.

Singular Death.—An aged lady in Hamden, in this county named Ford, came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A bat flew into the room where she was sitting, in the afternoon of that day, and alighted upon a piece of folded linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of the out-door air again, but could scarcely detach it from the cloth.—She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her, and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon after, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia. New Haven Palladium.

A Gossip's Story.—Mother Hopkins told me that she heard Green's wife say that John Harris's wife told her that Granny How heard the widow Barnes say that Captain Weed's wife thought Col. Haven's wife believed that old Miss Lamb reckoned that Sam Dumbam's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard that old mother Goose told her that Mrs. Ananias heard Granny Gunc say that she had no doubt it was a fact. Now, who can disbelieve it!—y-a, who can see that it contains as much truth and reason as the majority of gossips' stories that we hear?

## GRAY HAIRS.

The following reminds us of a circumstance which actually occurred in North Carolina, some years since. Gen. D—, an agreeable and somewhat eccentric bachelor, of Raleigh, with whom we were acquainted, celebrated for his passion for Deer hunt-

ing.—Scarcely a day occurs, during the season for hunting deer, that he does not indulge his propensity. One fine autumnal morning in the year 18—, he started with his hounds and a favorite servant, in pursuit of game. His hair was of a jet black appearance. Himself, and servant separated, he heard a rustling in the leaves, and saw an object moving in the bushes, which he imagined to be a deer. He fired upon it without reflection. It fell upon the discharge of the rifle. He approached the object; before he reached the spot, however, where it lay, he discovered that it was his servant, from whom he had separated a few moments since. Fortunately the boy was not injured—he had fallen in terror; but the General supposed that he had killed him. Such was the effect upon his mind, occasioned by the belief that he had shot his favorite servant, that in twenty-four hours his hair turned perfectly gray. The hair of Gen. D—, though a middle aged man, is at this day as gray as that of a man eighty years old.

## Cin. Republican.

The following inscription is said to be now in existence in a church-yard in England:

Here lies the body of Gabriel Dunn, Who died in the year one thousand and one. Pray for the soul of Gabriel Dunn, You may if you please, or let it alone: For it is all one To Gabriel Dunn, Who died in the year one thousand and one.

An Irishman on the tongue of a wagon, was run away with by a pair of horses, and had his leg very much bruised by the motion of the swingle-trees. Some person to whom he was relating the accident, asked why he didn't jump off? "Faith, sir," answered Pat, "and it was just as much as ever I could do to stay on."

The way to win a Kiss.—The late Mr. Jarvis Bush much amused us once with a story he told of a brother Barrister on the Leicester Circuit. As the coach was about starting for breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thou must not do it." "Oh, by heavens, I will," replied the eager Barrister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it."

BOTTS IN HORSES.—We are informed by a gentleman living near this place, that sage tea is an infallible remedy for botts in horses. It relieves them in a few minutes.—Bangor Post.

The Schoolmaster.—The second sort of persons, entrusted with the training up of youth, are schoolmasters. I know not how it comes to pass that this honorable employment should find so little respect (as experience shows it does) from too many in the world. For there is no profession which has, or can have, a greater influence upon the public. Schoolmasters have a negative upon the peace and welfare of the kingdom. They are indeed the great depositories and trustees of the peace of it, having the growing hopes and fears of the nation in their hands. For generally subjects are and will be such as they breed them. So that I look upon an able, well principled schoolmaster as one of the most meritorious subjects in any prince's dominions, that can be; and every such school under such a master as a seminary of loyalty, and nursery of allegiance. Nay, I take schoolmasters to have a more powerful influence upon the spirits of men than preachers themselves. For as much as they have to deal with younger and tenderer minds, and consequently have the advantage of making the first and deepest impression upon them. It being seldom found that the preacher mends what the school has marred, any more than a fault in the first concoction is ever corrected by the second.

But now, if their power is so great, and their influence so strong, surely it becomes them to use it, to the utmost, for the benefit of their country.—South.

## FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.

PAY YOUR TEACHERS.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Association of Teachers of Hamilton county, Ohio by Thomas Brainard.

In order to become well qualified to teach even a common school, a young man must be at great expense of time and money.

The employment itself is responsible, oppressive, and often vexatious. It offers no opportunity to shine. It holds forth no crown of earthly glory. The time spent in it is not an investment of capital designed to yield a large future profit. The monthly salary and the desire to be useful, must be the only motive to enter upon this employment. And what is the salary that is to compensate a young man of good talents—of liberal education—of pleasing address and well balanced character, for a year's labor? The paltry sum of 150 or 200 dollars. This in my parts of this state would be regarded as a good salary. It might support a laborer whose employ-

ment not only permitted, but required coarse durable apparel, and whose time was to be spent in the solitude of his family. But will public sentiment allow the school teacher to assume the cheap, rough, pepper and salt tunic for the winter, and to go barefoot in the summer? Would it be desirable for teachers to adopt so rigid an economy? Are they not expected to be examples of neatness and propriety of dress? Is it not assumed always that they will associate with the best society of our villages? How can they do this with decent respectability on a salary of 200 dollars? After paying bills for board, clothing, and contingencies, can they save any portion of this sum? Is it right, is it expedient, is it honorable, thus to depress a class of intelligent men, to whom, more than any other, is interested the destiny of our nation—the perpetuity of our institutions? The evil of which I complain, is limited to no one section of the country—to no one period of time. It has existed and wrought out its pernicious results for two centuries, among our eastern brethren, and seeks to be equally triumphant here.

So long as our farmers and mechanics rob teachers of a proper compensation, we must expect that our common schools will be sickly and powerless. Teachers whose wages will allow them to make no provision for future competence—teachers who are harassed with duns, and in constant apprehension of poverty, will be deficient in that dignified independence of character, and in those generous exertions which a better provision would call forth. Young men of such powerful intellect and rich attainments, as pecuniary qualify them to draw out, and mould the mind and hearts of our youth, will fly from an occupation beset by the genius of Famine. They will seek other professions, and leave the business of teaching to second and third rate men.

## Romantic Story.—The Goshen (Indiana)

Express mentions the discovery of a female among Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

QUEEN VICTORIA has revived the antiquated custom of wearing hoops and trains, and has directed that this formal court etiquette shall be observed in future by ladies attending at court!—This may be for the patriotic purpose of encouraging British manufacturers: in any other view, it is a frivolity which promises very little for the new queen.

THE GREAT FLOUR MARKET OF AMERICA.—Rochester, in the State of New-York, is probably the greatest flour market in America. Several of the flour mills are of stone, and eight stories high, by a length of nearly 300 feet. There are 21 mills, with 91 run of stones, in Rochester. To keep these in operation requires 70,000 bushels of wheat daily.—They can manufacture and put up ready for market 5000 bbls. flour daily. It is stated that up to August in last year 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to market, from that place alone, worth about four millions of dollars.

TROUBLE ABROAD.—Jamaica papers contain an account of depredations supposed to have been committed by two Texian schooners of war, which was excited a good deal of indignation in that Island. The Mexican schooners Alispa, chartered by the agent at Lloyd's, at Campeachy, to proceed to the Alaranes, to take on board the cargo of an English vessel wrecked on those shores was captured by the Texians, on her return to Campeachy, with the English property on board. Also schooner Eliza Russell, bound from Liverpool to Sail was captured in the Gulf of Mexico, and despatched in company with the Alispa of Texas. Several British cruisers have been ordered to the coast of Texas.

## INCOME ON RAILROADS.

The first year after the suspension of specie payments, was one of diminished travel every where. We are pleased to learn that, since that time, the income upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road has been steadily increasing. The income of July was greater than June, August greater than July, and September greater than August. We understand from the Treasurer that the amount of income for September, will be eleven thousand dollars being larger than ever has been before. A few months hence, the road from Richmond to Petersburg, and a part of the Louisa road, may be expected to be in operation, and a still larger business will then be done on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road. Compiler.















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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—Sm.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

## POETRY.

From the Monument.

STANZAS.

BY M. S. LOVETT.

How sweetly pass our early years—  
How swift our morning hours—  
Our only toil to gather sweets  
Among life's opening flowers.

And little thought of darker eaves  
Come o'er the youthful bosom;  
Our feelings bloom undimmed by tears,  
Like noontide's sunny blossom.

But ah! too soon we surely know  
The dreams of childhood over;  
And wrong, and crime and passions dark,  
Like gathering clouds discover.

We learn! alas! too soon to know,  
Vows oft the plainest spoken,  
Of Friendship—of enduring faith;  
And love—the sweetest broken.

The gay green fields, and flowers fair  
How'er they once delighted;  
With each charm—by wintry frosts  
Their fairest hues are blighted.

And O! the feelings of the heart  
Return in beauty never  
Our fair young hopes and dreams  
Once gone, are gone forever.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SNOW-DROP.

Modest snow-drop! sweetest flower  
Of the budding flowers to spring—  
First bright gift of bounteous Flora!  
Thy humble muse shall sing.

Ere stern winter's chain is broken,  
Thou dost leap to light and life,  
Earth rejoices in the token  
That proclaims the ending strife.

Thy fair heart-leaves'd flower, drooping  
Towards the snow-clad earth, appears  
Graceful as a maiden, stooping  
O'er the couch of pain, in tears.

Gayer tints may other flowers  
Claim, but yet not mean are thine,  
Shrinking modesty, embowers  
In white robes, her spotless shrine.

True, the rose is clad more brightly,  
As the queen of mead and vale;  
But it giveth out too brightly  
Its sweet breath to every gale.

Flattering zephyrs, gently courting,  
Sip its fragrance for a sigh,  
Then unto some brighter sporting,  
Leaves the poor last rose to die.

Rather let me gentle blossom  
Live unnoticed, as art thou,  
Virtue's home within my bosom,  
Calm content upon my brow.

J. P. S.

## FROM MILLEDGEVILLE.

A correspondent at Milledgeville says:

"The town is full of strangers, candidates and big bugs. There are some five thousand like seekers here ten or fifteen at least for every office—and the way electioneering is carried on, is a caution."

"The old officers of the two Houses are generally re-elected. A gentleman from Randolph who was loaded with lead when fighting the Indians, is elected Messenger of the Senate. So you see, there is advantage sometimes in a candidate's possessing lead—as well as brass."

"The Milledgeville Races commences next week."

The Georgia Journal says: "We have heard it rumored that the Hon. Alfred Cuthbert intends resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States."

Tuesday the votes for the Governor were counted out: Gilmer's majority 762.

The new Governor was inaugurated on Wednesday.

From another correspondent.

Milledgeville, Nov. 8, 1837.

"DEAR SIR: I have only time to say the inauguration is over—those who heard Mr. Gilmer deliver his Address: will have no difficulty in determining to what party he now belongs, should his speech be published as delivered, (of which I have many doubts since it has become fashionable to modify and change violent and angry harangues, before they are sent abroad): even Col. John A. Cuthbert, will, I apprehend, doubt the Union principles. It was certainly a feeble effort, of which his friends could not boast: his reference to the late Administration, was in bad taste; indeed, the whole tenor of his speech, manner and tone was indicative of high aristocratical feeling. The promised resignation of Senator King, our recreant representative in the United States Senate, has not been received. That he has been transformed or strangely metamorphosed into a bank Whig, by the magical powers of the leader of the American System, is exceedingly probable. Nothing done in the way of Legislation—such ponderous bodies move slowly you know—because I conclude it will be some days before much is done in the way. It is to be hoped the great bustle will soon be over such swarms of office seekers you never saw. It must be vastly annoying to the members to be infested day and night—their rooms constantly filled with swarms of candidates. I had no idea we had so many great men—it is said there are nearly one dozen offering for the Judgeship of the Western Circuit; all of whom reside within the limits."

A SPECTATOR.

Federal Patriotism.—The Baltimore Republican of this morning says, "The whig papers are regretting the capture of Powell. So much for the honesty of their outcry against Government for not at once terminating the Florida war."

The New York American also talks indignantly of the injustice and criminal policy which induces the Government to arm the red men against his brother."

The editor, doubtless, was actuated by the same philanthropy in opposing the war of 1812. It was so unjust and criminal to arm the white men against his brother—the American freeman against the British invader! But he forgot all his tender sympathy, when vindictive, as he did the horrid butchery of his countrymen at Dartmoor.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11.

We have not the particulars of the Camden races this week, but understand that the sweepstakes, on Monday, was won by Col. Hampton's imported filly Little—the Tuesday's purse, 4 mile heats, by Col. Hampton's b. h. Lath—the Wednesday's purse, 3 mile heats, by Col. Hampton's Bertrand filly. Milwaukee.

The National Intelligencer of last Thursday, says—"A duel took place a few days since, near Roanoke, in North Carolina, between Mr. Dringool, Representative in Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Bugger, of Brunswick county, Va."

We regret to learn, (says the Norfolk Herald,) that Mr. Bugger, the gentleman wounded in the late duel, has died of his wound.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

There is an increasing spirit of confidence and good cheer in the monied commercial world. Many circumstances are conducing to prove this gratifying condition of things. Among others, may be mentioned the handsome act of Rocheston, the great European banker, to the government of the United States, in offering to honor its drafts for the indemnity money, between five and six millions of francs, due in February next, at a period much earlier as might be chosen. This very liberal proposition was accepted; and the Bank of America in New York, has commented drawing the money. A large sum was received by that institution a few days since, and the sums will continue to come to hand until the aggregate is paid.

WISCONSIN.—A NEW STATE ALMOST.

The temporary capitol for the territorial legislature of Wisconsin is just completed at Burlington, according to the Advertiser, at that place. It is said to be a commodious building. There are also several new hotels, and as a specimen of the larders of the West the editor cites as every day dishes, a saddle of venison, a prairie chicken, a wild goose, duck fish, &c. &c. Among other evidences of the rapid advances of civilization in the extreme northwest, it is mentioned that there is a fine steam ferry boat already playing across the river Mississippi. Emigrants are pouring in by thousands. The editor adds the following which in truth, almost appears marvelous.

Daily, and almost hourly, our ferry boats, different points on the river, bringing us a whole families of enterprising citizens, anxious to take up their abode on the west side of the "Big Pond," and immediately opposite our town, at the ferry landing, we have nightly encampments of emigrants, ready to cross. We think we are within limits when we say that the Black Hawk Purchase of this day contains a population of 25,000. More than that of the whole territory a year since. We are neither prophets or the sons of prophets; but for the extraordinary influx of population that were it possible, Wisconsin to be admitted into the Union, organized, she would be found to contain sufficient number of inhabitants. The legislature we take it for granted, will at the next session make provisions for the taking of the census next spring, and we're willing to let these predictions be tested by the result.

NEW ORLEANS STEAM NAVIGATION.

We have seen it noticed in the papers but a few months since, the project of forming a company to navigate the Gulf of Mexico, West India islands and Europe by steam ships. Half a million of dollars, it is thought can be raised in New Orleans for the purpose. In two days, 1938 shares out of 5000 required, were taken up. Without a doubt the Gulf of Mexico can be navigated by steam. Connected with New Orleans is more than 50,000 miles of inland steam navigation in the Valley of the Mississippi. Such a project, if carried out, would have most important bearing on our system of internal improvement. Especially the great central rail road. Millions of acres, in a few years, would pass to the mouth of the Ohio, and from thence to New Orleans, and from thence by steam navigation, to every part along the Gulf and the West Indies.

A Mobile slip dated on Sunday morning, contains an account of a desperate fire in that city, which broke out in the main street on Saturday night which consumed several

## dwelling houses and other buildings, and consumed property to the amount of \$50,000.

belonging principally to Richard H. Redwood, D. & J. B. Walker, and Alexander (a man of color.) Redwood's loss \$12,000; half insurance; Alexander's \$8,000, no insurance; Walker's 2000; others about \$8,000.

WHEAT.—The Baltimore American of the 13th inst, states that wheat had advanced in that city to \$2.10 per bushel. We are with an abundance in the country, still importing wheat—and largely, too.

Louisville Adv.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A man thinking he was at home a few evenings since, laid down on the common, and put his boots out side the gate to be blacked in the morning.

Another person, after getting home one rainy night, put his umbrella in bed, and leaned up in the corner himself.—Boston Post.

The office imp of the Amesburg Courier absconded a day or two since, leaving the following card in the editor's sanctum: "I am not going to serve as your devil longer, I have found employment more congenial to my literary pursuits; namely, Wood Chopping."

"Tom what the devil shall I do? Here I've been shinning up to Sucky a year, and now she says she's so poor she's ashamed to have me!"—Keep on shinning—apply a few shimplasters, and she'll stick fast enough.

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang himself, forgot to put the rope around his neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud hole. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to kick.

## SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A young German, residing at 101, Elizabeth street, next to the corner of Grand street, yesterday blew out his brains in the following manner. He loaded a pistol, first with a charge of powder, and then with a piece of wadding; upon this he poured some water, which he confined in the barrel with another piece of wadding. About dinner time he retired to his room, applied the pistol to his head, pulled the trigger, and blew his head into twenty pieces, which were scattered in every direction around the room, the nose in one place, lower jaw in another, an ear in another, presenting a spectacle too horrible to describe. Peculiar and arrant is assigned as the cause; he had been from Germany but six weeks, and was disappointed in receiving remittance.—New York Herald.

## NIGHT.

Silent and solemn night! thou art ever sacred to my feelings! thou art the benefactor of the afflicted, whose tears thou driest; thou art the friend of the unfortunate, whose sorrows are forgotten in thy gentle dreams; thou art the mother of the weary, who sink to repose in thy arms, and receive from thee life and vigor; thou art an evidence of the majesty and power of God, of his unfeigned wisdom and ineffable goodness!

Where is the man who remains unmoved, when he walks forth in the solitary night, and beholds innumerable worlds spread out before him? when the stillness of death reigns in the streets, which but a few hours before were alive with the throng and bustle of the crowd when the gardens and groves, and habitations of men, are silent? When the flowers are enveloped in darkness, or seen in the pale and shimmering light of the moon? \* \* \* How insignificant would the earth appear, did she not receive a charm from the splendors of the mid night heavens! Where is the prowess of the mighty chief, when weariness comes upon him, and he is bound in the arms of sleep? what the riches of the earth, when the possessor, like one that is dead, slumbers unconscious of them all?—Hours of Devotion.

From the New York Evening Post.

The successes which have been achieved by the whig party in the present election are owing to the friends of the banks. The mighty influence of the moneyed corporations has been suddenly thrown into the whig scale. From being nominal members of the democratic party, because it was the party which had the majority, and because they believed that they might gain something from it by their intrigues, they all at once either went over openly to the whig party, or secretly operated against the democratic ticket. They have done this because they could no longer manage the democratic party and despaired of moulding it to their will."

The Herald of the same date says:

"A great change in monied matters, and the government has been gradually coming to maturity. The election is only another single step in the revolution which will go on in money and politics, till we reach peace and tranquility. The great point to which events

## are tending, is evidently a new national bank, and if New York is true to herself she can secure to this mart the centralization of the money market. The commercial affairs and exchanges of this country can never be emancipated from malign influences, until the desirable result be obtained."

From The Albany Argus, Nov. 10.

THE ELECTION.—The unfavorable results in our own county, given yesterday, were only the prelude of an adverse political tempest that seems to have swept the State.—As yet, we have not heard of a single county in which the democratic ticket has succeeded; and we include among them some of the oldest and firmest strongholds of democracy. We shall not at this moment stop to inquire into causes. It is sufficient now to give results.

The opposition have undoubtedly elected a majority of the Assembly, probably two to one.

The results in the Senate districts are not sufficiently known to speak with certainty. But the federal candidates undoubtedly elected in the first, fourth, seventh and eighth; and probably in this (the 5th) and in the second. We have no information from the sixth, and nothing beyond Oneida from the 5th.

From the Public Advertiser.

Hurra for Gotham!—Hurra for the Empire State!

Whigs, are you not scared? If you are not, you ought to be. Kindred spirits are rushing together. Corrupt New York City is with you—the Safety Fund Bankers have joined your ranks. Tallage is with you, and Rieves is coming over. The Conservative champions of the bank oligarchy are now your leaders. You have not only the Big Monster on your shoulders, but you must carry eight hundred little monsters into the bargain.

In the City of New York the rascals have triumphed by a majority of 3000. In the counties of Richmond, King, Queen's, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Columbia, Saratoga, Albany, Schenectady, Oneida, and the City of Albany, the whigs are triumphant. In short the news amounts to this:—that the whigs have elected a majority of members of the House of Representatives—probably 65 or 70 out of 128. In Senate, the Democratic majority will be decided—probably about two to one. The change however has been apparently great. In the language of the Evening Post, the Conservative "Banking Power, by a mighty exertion, has revolutionized the State." Let the whigs then hurra for New York, with its tactics, its Safety-Fund, its bankruptcy and corruptions. \* \* \* \* \*

The New Yorkers, are playing for a National Bank in Wall Street. They are struggling to make that City the centre of the money market of the Union? Would Congress trust a national bank there? will the whigs consent to such a location? We shall see. We are by no means startled by the result of the New York elections. We think we see in them the germs of future harmony and permanent success. They will assist in forcing parties to the positions they must occupy, much sooner than the rascocracy expected. The effect will be, at once purifying and vivifying on Pennsylvania, and in due season, the reaction will be healthy and tranquilizing. A new national bank in Wall Street!—in the midst of the bankrupt importers!! The people of Philadelphia will think of that.

But, there will be a preliminary discussion, on the character and tendency of the Banking System.—The bank oligarchy must show that to be what it ought to be, whilst they are struggling for a regulator of the currency.—John A. Maumoth to controul the Government and rule the people.

From the Same.

New York.—There has been a revolution in this State. The whigs now claim two to one in the House of Representatives. It was however under the impression that "the Empire State" was about to have a national bank located in her, that the rush was made. The impression was enormous. This will soon be understood, and the New Yorkers will resolve that they will not stay "revolutionized." The "flap-up" has taken place in very good season. Had it occurred on the eve of a Presidential election it might have proved injurious to the democratic party.

The Cincinnati Gazette urges the expediency of holding a Whig national Convention in June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The Editor states that, for President Clay is his first choice, Webster his second—but he avers that Harrison is most available.

We understand the Gazette perfectly. It is really for Mr. Clay, but by way of keeping matters quiet at home, it argues that Harrison is perhaps, the strongest man, and may be nominated. We know better, however. Whenever the whigs determine to rally in support of a single candidate, Mr. Clay will be their man.—ib.

## JOB PRINTING.

PRINTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.







## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. DECEMBER 14, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINLEY, as a candidate for the office of Benton County, Nov. 30, 1837.

ough no more than we anticipated, yet we regret to learn, by one of our letters from Tuscaloosa, that the petition forwarded from the counties therein named. We do not regret it so much on account of the probability of this particular measure, as we do of the effect this want of union and concert will have, on every measure proposed to advance the interests of this section.

In fact, while this state of division exists, the representatives from the up country, zealous and diligent, may be for the rights of their constituents, will do little more than beat the bushes, whilst others gather the whigs have been constantly echoing, victory, glorious victory, great whig triumph, for the last six years; and now, when "at" as one of the whig papers expresses it, they really obtained a victory in New York, it is for them to make many of their parties believe it. Like the boy in the fable, they tried wolf, wolf, so often, that they are not dead when they really do tell the truth. We

his difficulty, from the extraordinary means used by the whigs to manifest their joy on occasion—such as feasting, illuminations, fires on the summit of the mountains, flagging, firing of cannons, and some even go so far as to talk of "chartering a thunder cloud" to its artillery in honor of the glorious event. Strange, that a party which has been so used for a number of years past, should be so easily deceived by the gain of a few counties in New

Already are some of the whig papers proposing to hold conventions to nominate a suitable person to succeed Mr. Van Buren, or rather, kindling the people three years before hand, Mr. Webster, Clay or Harrison is to be their President. We would advise them not to be in a great hurry in making their president, as the Tennessee whigs in electing their Senators at the appointed time, the republican of the union should elect another man over and their favorite come out second best.

caucus and convention proposition, coming the whig party, is a good comment on the efficacy of parties. It is an undeniable fact, the party will loudly condemn in another the same measures which they themselves will when it is their purpose.

understand that the individual to whom was the contract for carrying the mail three weeks in stages, from this place to Huntsville has determined, from some cause unknown, to quit his contract. If we are rightly informed, it is no penalty attached to the for so it is a fact. For several reasons, we think this is a loss in the contract arrangements of the Post department. For instance, how easy would it be for a man who had reason to believe that he was designed to bid for a route, to put in a bid lower than he himself would be willing to take it, in order to defeat him; and the people interested in their just expectations of mail facilities. In this particular, the consequence will probably be, that the person interested in the route from here to Huntsville, if they get any mail at all the ensuing winter, will be put off with a horse mail once.

letters published to-day from Tuscaloosa, orders will find all the legislative news of interest expressed perhaps in a way more readily understood, than by the regular reported proceedings.

dition to the information contained in the Tuscaloosa, published to-day, we verily, that the bill introduced by Mr. St. Clair, to attach a portion of Benton to Cherokee, and a portion to St. Clair, passed in the committee. We also learn, that the bill has passed, incorporating the Town of

ville. The bill is understood to vary in some points, from the act of incorporation which was passed at the call session, but of its particulars we have no knowledge.

will for the better regulation of trade in the city of Mobile, was passed in the 4th inst. in the copy published in to-day's paper.

Tuscaloosa, Nov. 19th, 1837.

Dear Sir: I embrace this opportunity of writing to you some of the proceedings of the Legislature. A bill has been introduced to appropriate of the three per cent. fund to the obstructions of the Coosa river; my

that we will get at least fifty thousand dollars for that purpose—several measures of importance are now before this body; but whether they will be matured into laws, or if so, they will be foretold. The banks constitute a great engrossing interest. Some change may be made in number of their directors, or their appointment &c. The bill proposed to have four, and allow them an annual salary of four hundred dollars. The bill is not enough however, that the banks are so organized as to merit increased control, they should receive such aid as may enable them to increase the embarrassment of the country as early as possible to receive payments. To bring about this, I conceive it to be important that of specie in the banks should be increased, to enable the banks to resume withdrawing their own paper from circulation, and the amount of specie now on hand sufficient for the redemption of their

bills, would augment the distresses of the people to a fearful extent. The measures now before the Legislature with a view to this object, is the extension of the time of redemption on the State bonds, so as to make them negotiable for specie, and the authorizing of the banks to discount bills in the shipment of cotton, which will amount to considerable advantage to the merchant and farmer, and secure the banks, which measure I am inclined to believe to be good.

There is a bill in progress to stay the payment of debts, where there has been a tender of the paper of the State, and a refusal to receive. My opinion is, if such a measure could be constitutionally adopted, that it would be very acceptable.

I introduced a resolution accompanied with a petition on the subject of an agency of the State at Jacksonville, which was referred to a committee of which I am chairman; the committee have not acted upon it as yet; but will next week. The bill of the measure is very uncertain, as there is opposition from some of the counties named in the petition. There are many places wanting banks, all cannot be granted, some must go wanting—my untiring exertions will be used in the promotion of a measure which I consider of so much importance and interest to my constituents.

Mr. Cobb of St. Clair county, has introduced a bill to take a portion of our county, and attach to Cherokee—he has a long petition in the subject—I have succeeded in getting the matter laid over until the representative from Benton arrives, it will to a considerable degree depend on what he may take, whether the bill will pass or not, but I think it will be defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Womack of Butler, succeeded in favor of the bill, and in an argument of some length, demolished fairly, the whole fabric of constitutional objections raised by Judge Porter.

Mr. Lee replied briefly to the arguments in favor of the substitute. After which Col. Martin, in his maiden speech, advocated the rights and interests of the planters, and exposed the corrupt practices of the Mobile commission merchants.

Nothing was done yesterday in either House, except that the death of the Hon. D. Sullivan, a member from the county of Perry, was announced. Resolutions adopted, as usual on such occasions, and arrangements made to attend his funeral in procession, which was done in the evening.

The Rev. D. P. Bester, a member from Greene county, officiating, delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse.

To-day, the debate was continued on the Mobile Bill, by Judge Porter, in reply to Messrs. Lee and Womack, and by Mr. May of Tuscaloosa, who, differing with his colleague, the Judge, advocated the passage of the bill. None of the enthusiastic, zealous efforts, which characterize the gentleman as a debater.

After Mr. May had concluded, Judge Smith of Madison obtained the floor, and in closing late, the House adjourned. It is understood that he will advocate the measure, and argue both its constitutionality and expediency.

This measure has gathered interest at every step. An out doors influence has been attempted to be brought to bear by those who dread its provisions, and the cry of proscription has been heard both in and out of the house. But I have little doubt the House will pass the bill, and throw around the agricultural interest of the State, a shield against the corrupt machinations of those who would riot upon the substance of the planter.

In relation to the Banks little is doing, except that a joint select committee are progressing in their examinations with a view to a full development of the operations of these institutions. The reports of the commissioners appointed by the Governor, to examine the Banks, have all come in, but are not yet printed—when that shall have been over, and the committee makes their report, we may expect some definite action on the various projects now before the two houses. The first is that of Mr. Erwin of Green, which proposes to reduce the number of Directors to four, and a president, to be elected biennially by the General Assembly—to give them a stated salary in lieu of any bank accommodation, and require of them an oath to the effect that they will not be either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the discount of any note offered—and proposing further to elect three commissioners to examine the affairs of the Banks twice a year and report, at that time, to the House. The second is that of Mr. Erwin of Green, which proposes to reduce the number of Directors to four, and a president, to be elected biennially by the General Assembly—to give them a stated salary in lieu of any bank accommodation, and require of them an oath to the effect that they will not be either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the discount of any note offered—and proposing further to elect three commissioners to examine the affairs of the Banks twice a year and report, at that time, to the House.

This bill was referred on its second reading, to a select committee of two members from each judicial circuit, and will be reported on next week—what its ultimate fate will be, I am unable to say, as there seems a diversity of opinion among the members as to what will be the best disposition of this subject, so very embarrassing, and of such vital interest to the people of this State, who stand pledged by the ultimate redemption of all the responsibility incurred by the State, in the establishment of these banks. All agree that something should be done to allay the anxious fears of the people, and allude the matters of distrust so frequently heard, "that all is not right with the Banks." First steps should be taken in bringing about a speedy resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and secure the character of the currency, from the heavy depreciation, which has already come upon it, and still threatens it. Yet many seem fearful to risk an experiment, which is, in fact, what they are not satisfied, will prevent the evils, and secure the benefits in view. Hence I conclude, that of all the various measures proposed, to remedy the present inconveniences, say the bill spoken of above, and several others to fix Directors in every county, to have Committees in each county to recommend notes for discount, &c. &c. little will be done to vary the present arrangement.

The proposition to establish an Agency at Jacksonville, is yet before a committee—what its fate will be I cannot say with certainty, but fear this is a very inauspicious time to accomplish a measure of so much importance to the people of Benton County.

Gen. McClellan's bill, proposing to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Coosa River is reported by the Committee to whom it was referred and will come up in a few days, with (I think) a strong probability of passing. Much credit is due to this gentleman for the lively interest he has taken in this measure, of such substantial interest to all the up country of the State.

A resolution was offered this morning by Mr. Williams of Henry, to adjourn on the 16th inst. but was laid on the table—yeas 59, nays 2.

Both houses have been indefatigable in their labors and attention to business, yet I do not think they can get through and adjourn before Christmas.

I remain Very respectfully, Yr. obt. servt. G.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 6, 1837.

Mr. J. F. GRANT—Dear Sir:—The dull monotony of private legislation, consisting of introducing and passing, in succession to the second and third reading, Bills to incorporate Academies, &c. &c. Clubs, Villages, Cross roads, &c. and to authorize the erection of bridges, gates &c. &c. was succeeded about a week ago, by the bustle and anxiety, which is sure to attend the discussion of any measure, so vitally affecting the interest of the whole community of the Planters of South Alabama, and the whole fraternity of commission merchants in the city of Mobile, as the bill introduced some time since by the Hon. C. W. Lee, of Perry county, referred, and reported back to the House—to regulate trade in the city of Mobile. A copy of the same was sent you a few days since, but lest you should not receive it, I will remark in reference to its provisions, for the information of your readers, that the business of commission merchants in the city of Mobile, or elsewhere in this State, is by its provisions declared to be a public franchise—and that before any person, shall engage in the business of Commission Merchant, in the City of Mobile, he shall produce to the Judge of the County Court of that (Mobile) county, satisfactory evidences of good moral character, and moreover, enter into bond with approved security in the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars, to the Judge of the county court, and to his successors in office, well and faithfully to discharge his duty as commission merchant, and to pay over, and account for, all monies received, for any person, by virtue of his engagements as aforesaid; which bond may be sued on as often as forfeited, either in Mobile, or the county in which the defendant or defendants reside in summer, it further requires the party to take and subscribe an oath that he will in no wise be concerned in the purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing consigned to him for sale—and that he will well and truly account for all monies received on account of any such consignment. In its more important details, the Bill goes far in protecting the planters, from the impositions heretofore practiced by commission merchants, upon that very meritorious class of commission merchants, so much for its object. Having been made a special order for last Monday, and the question being on ordering the Bill to be engrossed, (which you know is generally the test) Mr. Lee, the introducer, advocated its provisions, in a very lucid and convincing argument, which occupied two hours, in which he brought fully to light, and exposed in all their glaring, corrupt and unwarranted features, (in which by the way he is quite expert) the system of operations, formed and pursued, in Mobile, so materially affecting the interests of the planters, and shewed most conclusively, that a reform of these abuses, was loudly called for.

He was followed by Gen. Bates of Mobile, in opposition to the bill, who also set up a defence of the Mobile merchants in reference to some few. After he had concluded, Judge Porter of Tuscaloosa, offered a substitute for the whole bill, changing materially its features. He advocated the provisions of his substitute, and opposed the original bill with much credit to the talents of that gentleman, which are any thing else than ordinary. I understood him as questioning the constitutionality of the measure, which he said would be setting up a monopoly in Mobile, and placing the commission business in the hands of a few, to the exclusion of many meritorious men—beside many other objections (of which I cannot speak) all of which were sustained in a manner creditable to the established reputation of that gentleman.

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The consideration of the bill was resumed on Monday—and Judge Smith, who had the floor from a previous day, addressed the house at considerable length in support of it. He argued the constitutionality of the measure in a very conclusive manner; and then proceeded in support of its expediency to give a plain statement of what he had seen and heard in Mobile himself, of the actions and doings of commission merchants. After he had concluded, various maneuvers, in parliamentary tactics were attempted, to evade the main question, which was carried 53 to 29—and the bill passed in the shape of the copy sent you a few days since.

Yesterday the house took up on its third reading, a bill to establish a board of commissioners for the improvement of the Tombigby river. This bill appropriates Twenty-five thousand dollars of the interest of the three per cent fund, to be expended in removing obstructions in the said river. It was advocated by Messrs. Speaker (McClung), Payne, Shields, Erwin, Baker, and Bester, and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Scott of (Jackson) Priest and Booker; and passed yeas 21, nays 21.

When it is recollected, that this vote may be taken as a test of the disposition of the house by which they appear willing, to expend the interest of this fund to works of internal improvement, and recollect further, that in the early part of the session Gen. McClellan, the able and assiduous member from Talladega, introduced a bill to provide for removing the obstructions in the Coosa River, so as to secure at all times a safe downward navigation for keel and flat bottom boats of ordinary tonnage, (which has been mentioned and aided onward in its different stages by the attentions of that gentleman—and that as said before, its fate is indicated by the vote taken on yesterday—a knowledge of the advantages that will result, upon the success of such a measure, to the people of the up country generally, in the facilities that would be thus afforded the farmers in the disposition of their crops, has induced me to communicate, the fact of the passage of these bills, confident as I am of the success of the Coosa measure.

I was happy to observe on the passage of Tombigby bill, on yesterday a spirit of liberality among the members, from the north, generally—and a desire to advocate the great interest of the community at large without reference to any local or sectional feeling, but while thus liberal and untrammelled by local feeling, was also pleased to see, a strict watch kept against that system of lavish general appropriation for significant objects. It is certainly right the interest at least of this three per cent fund should be disposed of in the manner contemplated by Congress; but in doing so, there are objects of real magnitude—involving interests coextensive with the State, in the accomplishment of which we may see a train of advantages resulting, to a series of generations, far surpassing, a general distribution of this fund as has been proposed to the different counties to be squandered away—according to the various notions, or local feelings of the authorities of such counties.

As ever yours &c. G.

A BILL to be entitled an act for the better regulation of trade in Mobile.

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SECTION 2. That before any person, shall engage in the business of Commission Merchant, in the City of Mobile, he shall produce to the Judge of the County Court of that (Mobile) county, satisfactory evidences of good moral character, and moreover, enter into bond with approved security in the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars, to the Judge of the county court, and to his successors in office, well and faithfully to discharge his duty as commission merchant, and to pay over, and account for, all monies received, for any person, by virtue of his engagements as aforesaid; which bond may be sued on as often as forfeited, either in Mobile, or the county in which the defendant or defendants reside in summer, it further requires the party to take and subscribe an oath that he will in no wise be concerned in the purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing consigned to him for sale—and that he will well and truly account for all monies received on account of any such consignment. In its more important details, the Bill goes far in protecting the planters, from the impositions heretofore practiced by commission merchants, upon that very meritorious class of commission merchants, so much for its object. Having been made a special order for last Monday, and the question being on ordering the Bill to be engrossed, (which you know is generally the test) Mr. Lee, the introducer, advocated its provisions, in a very lucid and convincing argument, which occupied two hours, in which he brought fully to light, and exposed in all their glaring, corrupt and unwarranted features, (in which by the way he is quite expert) the system of operations, formed and pursued, in Mobile, so materially affecting the interests of the planters, and shewed most conclusively, that a reform of these abuses, was loudly called for.

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This measure has gathered interest at every step. An out doors influence has been attempted to be brought to bear by those who dread its provisions, and the cry of proscription has been heard both in and out of the house. But I have little doubt the House will pass the bill, and throw around the agricultural interest of the State, a shield against the corrupt machinations of those who would riot upon the substance of the planter.

In relation to the Banks little is doing, except that a joint select committee are progressing in their examinations with a view to a full development of the operations of these institutions. The reports of the commissioners appointed by the Governor, to examine the Banks, have all come in, but are not yet printed—when that shall have been over, and the committee makes their report, we may expect some definite action on the various projects now before the two houses. The first is that of Mr. Erwin of Green, which proposes to reduce the number of Directors to four, and a president, to be elected biennially by the General Assembly—to give them a stated salary in lieu of any bank accommodation, and require of them an oath to the effect that they will not be either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the discount of any note offered—and proposing further to elect three commissioners to examine the affairs of the Banks twice a year and report, at that time, to the House. The second is that of Mr. Erwin of Green, which proposes to reduce the number of Directors to four, and a president, to be elected biennially by the General Assembly—to give them a stated salary in lieu of any bank accommodation, and require of them an oath to the effect that they will not be either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the discount of any note offered—and proposing further to elect three commissioners to examine the affairs of the Banks twice a year and report, at that time, to the House.

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The consideration of the bill was resumed on Monday—and Judge Smith, who had the floor from a previous day, addressed the house at considerable length in support of it. He argued the constitutionality of the measure in a very conclusive manner; and then proceeded in support of its expediency to give a plain statement of what he had seen and heard in Mobile himself, of the actions and doings of commission merchants. After he had concluded, various maneuvers, in parliamentary tactics were attempted, to evade the main question, which was carried 53 to 29—and the bill passed in the shape of the copy sent you a few days since.

Yesterday the house took up on its third reading, a bill to establish a board of commissioners for the improvement of the Tombigby river. This bill appropriates Twenty-five thousand dollars of the interest of the three per cent fund, to be expended in removing obstructions in the said river. It was advocated by Messrs. Speaker (McClung), Payne, Shields, Erwin, Baker, and Bester, and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Scott of (Jackson) Priest and Booker; and passed yeas 21, nays 21.

When it is recollected, that this vote may be taken as a test of the disposition of the house by which they appear willing, to expend the interest of this fund to works of internal improvement, and recollect further, that in the early part of the session Gen. McClellan, the able and assiduous member from Talladega, introduced a bill to provide for removing the obstructions in the Coosa River, so as to secure at all times a safe downward navigation for keel and flat bottom boats of ordinary tonnage, (which has been mentioned and aided onward in its different stages by the attentions of that gentleman—and that as said before, its fate is indicated by the vote taken on yesterday—a knowledge of the advantages that will result, upon the success of such a measure, to the people of the up country generally, in the facilities that would be thus afforded the farmers in the disposition of their crops, has induced me to communicate, the fact of the passage of these bills, confident as I am of the success of the Coosa measure.

I was happy to observe on the passage of Tombigby bill, on yesterday a spirit of liberality among the members, from the north, generally—and a desire to advocate the great interest of the community at large without reference to any local or sectional feeling, but while thus liberal and untrammelled by local feeling, was also pleased to see, a strict watch kept against that system of lavish general appropriation for significant objects. It is certainly right the interest at least of this three per cent fund should be disposed of in the manner contemplated by Congress; but in doing so, there are objects of real magnitude—involving interests coextensive with the State, in the accomplishment of which we may see a train of advantages resulting, to a series of generations, far surpassing, a general distribution of this fund as has been proposed to the different counties to be squandered away—according to the various notions, or local feelings of the authorities of such counties.

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to realize that it had neither father nor mother, brother nor relation in the wide world.



...us, long before  
...ing was ready for their  
reception, and are now actually sheltered in  
it although it is altogether unfinished. After  
dark I accompanied the priest, to visit the  
remainder of the christian population of  
Safet They were never numerous, and having  
lost about one-half of their number, are now  
crowded into one great tent. Several were  
wounded; to these we gave medicine. Some  
were orphans, to whom we gave clothing,  
and the poor people had their necessities sup-  
plied as well as our limited means would  
justify. Amongst the survivors is a wor-  
thy man, who has long wished to be con-  
nected with us, and in whom we have felt much  
interest. He applied about a year ago to have  
his son admitted to our high school, but he  
was then too young. When I left Beyroot  
it was my intention to bring this lad with me  
on my return, should he be alive; but alas,  
his afflicted father has to mourn not only his  
death, but that of his mother and all his love-  
ly family, but one.

The earth continues to tremble and shake.  
There have been many slight, and some very  
violent shocks since we arrived. About 3 o-  
clock to-day while I was on the roof our  
shanty nailing down boards, we had a tremen-  
dous shock. A cloud of dust arose a-  
bove the falling ruins, and the people all  
rushed out from them in dismay. Many  
began to pray with loud and lamentable cries;  
and females beat their bare breasts with all  
their strength, and tore their garments in  
despair. The workmen threw down their  
tools and fled. Soon, however, order was  
restored, and we proceeded as usual. I did  
not feel this shock, owing to the fact that the  
roof of the shanty was shaking all the time.  
Once, however, the jerk was so sudden and  
violent as to affect my chest and arms pre-  
cisely like an electric shock.

#### CURRAN.

When a boy, I was one morning playing  
at marbles in the village half-alley, with a  
light heart and a lighter pocket. The game  
and the jest went gaily round. When suddenly  
among us appeared a stranger, of a very  
remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his  
intrusion was not the least restraint upon  
our merry little assemblage. He was a bene-  
volent creature, and the days of infancy  
(after all, the happiest we shall ever see) per-  
haps rose upon his memory. God bless him!

The Brazoria (Texas) Star, of the 5th  
ult., says: "It is a fact connected with  
the history of our country, that our national  
emblem in all probability owes its adoption  
to the fancy of a young lady who resides in  
Georgia. On the passage of the Georgia  
battalion through Knoxville, they were pre-  
sented from the fair hands of Miss Joanna  
Troutman with a beautiful flag, the first of the  
kind ever displayed in Texas. This appropri-  
ate donation of the Single Starred Banner no  
doubt suggested its choice as the emblem of  
our country."

From the Albany Argus.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—CIVIL WAR IN CANADA.

The ball of revolution in Canada is in mo-  
tion. The following letter from our at-  
tention correspondent at Burlington, Vermont,  
with the accompanying extra, from the Free  
Press office, shows not only that a battle has  
been fought, and lives lost, but that it was  
probably followed by another and more se-  
vere engagement. We have had little doubt  
that such would be the state of things sooner  
or later; but it has been precipitated, and we  
may look with great interest, not only for  
events in that quarter, but for sanguinary  
results.

Burlington, November 26, 1857.  
Dear Sir: Enclose you in hast an extra  
from one of our offices, on which you may  
rely as correct; and further more, it is ex-  
pected that but a few hours after, there must

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—A detach-  
ment of the 43d regiment set out from St.  
John, N. B. for Quebec, by way of Freder-  
icton and the Madawaska territory, a few  
days ago. The New Brunswick papers  
mention some other movements of the troops.  
The Bangor Whig mentions a rumor that  
an express had been sent to Washington  
from the Provincial Government, to obtain  
provisions for the transport of 10,000 British  
troops from Halifax and New Brunswick,  
through the State of Maine, destined to  
Quebec and Montreal. This is a much  
greater number of troops than the British  
Government has in those provinces; but such  
a number as they may have occasions to  
send to Canada at this season might un-  
doubtedly accomplish the march with much  
greater ease by the route of the Kennebec  
river, through Maine, than by way of the  
Madawaska. We have not yet heard of the  
closing of the navigation of the Gulf of St.  
Lawrence by the ice, but it is probably fro-  
zen over by this time.

THE CONFEDERATION OF THE SIX COUN-  
TIES, so often alluded to in the accounts  
from Canada as among the organized revo-  
lutionary movements of the day, embraces  
the counties of Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe,  
Souville, L'Acadie, Chambly, and Vercheres.  
The subject of the confederation is self-gov-  
ernment, so far at least as to provide for  
the administration of justice, and for mutual  
defence, independent of the legal tribunals  
of the country, and the peace establishment.

Albany Argus.

A BILL, to be entitled "An Act to change  
the manner of electing the President and  
Directors of the Bank of the State of Ala-  
bama and the several Branches thereof,  
and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the State of Ala-  
bama in General Assembly convened.

That from and after the passage of this  
act, there shall be elected annually, as here-  
before, six Directors, and no more, for the  
Bank of the State of Alabama, and the several  
Branches at Huntsville, Decatur, Montgom-  
ery and Mobile, respectively, any four of  
which shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted: That the  
said Directors, before they take their seats  
shall, in addition to the oaths now required  
by law, take and subscribe an oath, that they  
will neither directly or indirectly obtain  
any discount or loan in any manner or  
form, either in their own name or that  
of any other person, from either of said  
Banks.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted: That it  
shall be the duty of each Board of Directors,  
immediately after they shall have entered  
upon the discharge of their duties, to elect

...twenty or thirty lives  
...and the shipping in the harbor was  
...damaged or wholly destroyed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Nov. 2d, 1857.

Mr. J. F. GRANT—DEAR SIR—  
A few days ago, the Rev. Daniel Bester (of the  
Baptist order) a Representative from the county  
of Greene, offered the resolutions enclosed on  
which occasion he addressed the House substan-  
tially as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Educa-  
tion be instructed to enquire whether the  
laws of this State give that encouragement  
to Education which is contemplated in the  
Constitution.

Resolved, That they further enquire what  
means are best calculated to furnish those  
townships in which the school lands are of  
little value, with a school fund.

Resolved, That they enquire into the expedi-  
ency of framing such laws as are calcu-  
lated to diffuse the means of instruction through-  
out the State; that said Committee be in-  
structed to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. speaker—I am a ware that resolutions  
imposing enquiry in relation to our schools  
have passed this House. They do not how-  
ever, propose an enquiry so extensive as  
that contemplated in these resolutions.  
The Constitution declares that "Schools and  
the means of Education, shall forever be en-  
couraged in this State." We, therefore, by  
the most solemn obligations, are bound to  
give to education that encouragement requir-  
ed in our fundamental law.

Our schools are known to be generally  
unsuccessful. Many which formerly flour-  
ished, have languished and died. The Uni-  
versity, and other high schools in the State,  
are far from that prosperity which they de-  
serve; and which was anticipated. The  
disorder is not found in one school only; it lies  
far deeper—it pervades the State, and calls  
loudly for your skillful and experienced  
hand.

These resolutions call the attention of the  
committee in our school lands, and the dis-  
seminating advantages which some of our  
people enjoy, arising from the value of some  
of these lands. Many persons, who have  
settled in those townships where the school  
lands are valuable, find a public fund suffi-  
cient to educate all their children; while  
others, who are located near a sixteenth sec-  
tion, which is valueless, find no assistance  
in qualifying their offspring to be intelligent  
members of the community. This discri-  
mination is the more unfortunate and odious,  
because the advantage lies where it is least  
needed; and the disadvantage where it pro-  
duces the greatest inconvenience. Those to  
whom fortune has been most liberal, have  
purchased near the richest school lands,  
while the poor, who force a churlish soil,  
more frequently live near the school lands  
which are worth little or nothing. We may  
be informed that the General Government  
made this provision—we may be told that

...but two  
...and a good many sales have been effected  
...at a cent lower than last weeks quotat-  
...ing from 7 to 8 1/2 cents.

The stock of Groceries, and provisions  
increased since our last, but prices still low.

From the Mobile Register.

#### REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR WEEK ENDING 26th.

DAILY NOTICE OF THE COTTON MAR-  
Nov. 25, 1. p. m.—A little more spirit was  
manifested to-day, and sales reach about 8000  
bales, a reduction on fair downwards compared  
with yesterday's prices. 11 1/2 was paid to-day for  
fine; 11 a 11 1/4 for good fair; 10 for fair; 9 for  
middling; and 7 to 7 1/2 for inferior and coarse.

COTTON—Arrived this week 6379 bales,  
of which 115 are Florida, and exported in the  
period to Liverpool 2414 bales; New York  
bales; Boston 512 bales; Baltimore 285  
together 4802 bales; leaving the stock on  
on shipboard, not cleared, 16139 bales,  
9194 bales same time last season.

In the early part of the week the market  
quietly, and sales to a fair extent. In the  
quotations; within the last two days however,  
obstacles in the way of passing exchange rates  
checked materially to impede the course of  
the inquiry. In consequence of the  
scarcity of fine cotton, which is eagerly  
sought, the sales have been chiefly confined to  
below good fair, which descriptions have  
a 1-4 cent since our last. The sales of  
are reported at 3057 bales at rates  
4 1/2 to 11 3/4c. The stock on sale is  
8000 bales of all qualities.

Quotations of Cotton—Corrected by the  
Committee of the Board of Cotton  
LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and fine..... 11 1/2  
Good fair..... 11  
Fair..... 10  
Middling..... 9  
Ordinary..... 7 to 7 1/2  
Inferior..... 5

WHOLESALE PRICES.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Business continues  
considerable activity. A better feeling  
in most branches of trade and transportation  
more liberal scale. Some variations in the  
prices as compared with the previous week  
are noticed in their proper places. The  
from the interior have been quite large in the  
sent state of the rivers, which we regret  
are very low, and falling. The Biber  
prior have been too low to permit of a  
two weeks past, and the Alabama will  
admit light draught boats. The weather  
pleasant, with cold frosty nights, but no  
of rain.

FLOUR—The sales have been fair at  
large lots of Western's 1st Stock in first hand  
arrived this week 13655 bbls.  
Lard—Dull at wholesale. Retail  
13a 14c. Receipts 389 kegs.  
PROVISIONS—Mess. Pork 22c; prime  
Beef 15c; prime 10c; Bacon Hams 16c; M  
15c; Shoulders 14c; Mackerel 85c; 111c; W  
10c; Rice 6c.  
MEATS—Continues scarce, with a fair  
and sales at 30c. Receipts 50 bbls.  
SUGAR—Demand good, and sales to some  
at 7 1/2 a 8c. Receipts 172 bbls.  
SALT—Market well supplied, and but  
mand 52. Received 500 sacks this week.  
WHISKY—Moderate inquiry at 54a 56c  
received 453 bbls.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANY  
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs  
Compiled from various authors.  
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN  
For Sale at this Office.



## REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, DEC. 21, 1837.

are authorized to announce Mr. A. FIMBLEY, as a candidate for County.

are authorized to announce JAMES GOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The failure of the eastern mail, the message was received too late for publication. It is an able and important document and must be read with pleasure.

The recommendation of the passage of laws, and the gradual reduction of the public lands, will meet the approval of our readers.

call the attention of our readers to the fact that the 22d January is the day on which the sale of the public lands will be made.

Persons expecting to make a purchase of these lands, should be on hand at the time, as such an opportunity can not again occur.

Our correspondent "G." should be understood that this day, Dec. 21st, was agreed upon by the Legislature for the publication of the entire list of acts passed at the session.

War has actually commenced in Canada. It has been fought at St. Dennis, in which British soldiers were killed and wounded, and a number of Canadian Patriots killed not known.

At the same time another and more decisive engagement was hourly expected at St. Charles.

Between the Whigs of 1776 & 1837.—In the present time, where the liberty of speech is in the fullest extent, where the press is not shackled by the fetters of despotism, and where the rights of national opinion, must necessarily be entertained. Hence, it is in our country at different times, not only assuming various names, all professing to be the good of their country only in view.

When the American people come to fully understand, who those are, who have assumed the name of modern whigs, and what political doctrine they have hitherto advocated, they will say, united voice, that these self-styled whigs, direct opposition to the veterans of the Revolution. The whigs of the Revolution, fought for liberty, and by their valor established a Constitution, the written charter of our rights and liberties, giving to the United States certain powers and reserving the residue to the States people. There was a time in the history of government, when those self-styled modern whigs, strongly advocated a strict construction of the Constitution of the U. S. and seemed, to pay some attention to the written charter of their liberties, and by the whigs of the revolution; but they forgot all the great principles for which the sires of 76 contended, and now have falsified a banner for the purpose of violating the Constitution they once supported. Where the leading men of this self-styled whig party during the late war with Great Britain? Statesmen can very easily answer, among the realists—or at least some of them.

These whigs in the northern States, during all commercial struggles with the government of Great Britain, opposed every step of the government; and when war was declared, the leaders of the self-styled whigs—(Daniel Webster at their head, then threw all his great talents into the ranks, and openly opposed the war, legal and constitutionally declared; for the purpose of protecting our gallant tars on the ocean; and that they waved over them. The constitution of our country seems to be a dead letter with the whigs of this new set of politicians; and avarice to have found an avenue to their hearts, and if not stopped in its mad career, by the spirit of Republicanism which actuated the framers of that constitution, will soon overthrow that beautiful instrument, by which our rights are maintained.

For political effect, these self-styled whigs, (many of them federalists,) with a view to prostrate the administration, and to inflame the prejudice of the ignorant and the youth of the country, have attributed all our commercial pressure to the veto of the United States Bank; and have in some of the States, in a whirlwind success, when the very leaders hitherto have opposed the charter of a U. S. States Bank upon constitutional grounds.

Can any man suppose, that such men, who shift the times to gratify their avarice and political party, have any regard for the welfare of our country? No. If the Whigs of '76 could be heard, and their dying groans echoed in the ears of these new-light whigs, these veterans would pause! yes, pause! and shed a tear of affectionate remembrance over the sacred soil that nurtured and remember, that I fought, bled, and died, for the constitution you now enjoy! but these new-light whigs are endeavoring to violate it, and

to bring the sons of freedom back into colonial vassalage.

The very first duty of a Statesman is to enlighten the minds of the people, and let those who fill high places, set about informing the people of the true ground upon which they stand; and the merits of the true question, which seems to have agitated the American people for the last four years; and when the people are correctly informed, they will do right. The crisis seems to have arrived; when the American people at large, and each of the States for themselves, should come forth in their strength, and say whether they will support the Constitution.

The hero of many battles, (Jackson,) whose acts at every step, the God of Heaven seemed to have crowned with success, was the first man who endeavored to raise his voice in support of the Constitution, so far as respects the right of Congress to charter a United States Bank. He foresaw, as all statesmen must see, that that great moneyed aristocracy, calling to their aid foreign stockholders, would in the end undermine our government—the machinations, plans, and schemes, were laid deep; and that there was no express power given to Congress to create any corporation. The solemn oath he had taken to support the Constitution, he boldly, fearlessly, and independently, renounced the Bill to charter a Bank. He was a true patriot, and his glorious death, and in the hearts of every Whig of '76 will the name of Jackson be remembered; for supporting the Constitution.

Are there any of those modern Whigs at the South, and do they want the Constitution? of their country, most shamefully flattered to gratify these new light Whigs of the North at the head of which is Daniel Webster—Hartford Convention, &c. &c.

These are momentous questions which the free men of our beloved country must answer very soon at the ballot box, in the negative, or they must bid adieu to the Constitution. Who do you find foremost in the ranks; leading this new army under a new flag, with the word "Bank" as its motto—disappointed men for the presidential chair, Clay in the west—Webster in the east, with his advocates—New York in the centre, with hundreds of petitions, signed by boys—merchants who have outrun all propriety in trading, these are the men who style themselves whigs, and who seem determined to push the government on to the final overthrow of the Constitution.

TUSCALOOSA, Nov. 22d, 1837.  
To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

DEAR SIR—Presuming you and your readers would be gratified to learn what is doing at the Seat of Government, by the Legislators of our State, I take the liberty to address to you this communication.

Yesterday was a day of peculiar interest and animation. It was the day designated for the inauguration of the Governor elect, Mr. Bagby, which took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of both branches of the General Assembly, and a numerous concourse of citizens. Such was the anxiety to witness the ceremonies, and to hear the address of the Governor, about to be inducted into office, that at an early hour, hundreds were seen wending their way to the capitol, and the spacious street leading to the State House was enlivened with splendid equipages conveying many of the fair daughters of Alabama to the place where the imposing ceremony was to be performed. The gallery was soon crowded to overflowing with females radiant with beauty and loveliness. At 12 minutes past eleven o'clock, the House suspended business, when instantly hundreds of ladies of surpassing elegance—who, until now, could not gain admittance on the floor of the House, and had been lounging on the luxurious ottomans which encircle the Senate chamber, or promenading without the Corinthian columns which adorn the Senate room, attended by gay Lotharios, thus disturbing the Turkish gravity of certain Senators, who have grown gray in single misery—never having experienced the joys of connubial love—entered the Hall of the House. The area in front of the Speaker's chair was not sufficient for the accommodation of the Ladies—but the Members—Representatives as they are of a gallant and chivalrous people, promptly and simultaneously surrendered their seats for the fairer portion of creation. The tout ensemble was now brilliant beyond description. The array of beauty, of fashion, of taste, of elegance, yet nodding plumes—and of black—sparkling yet languishing eyes of these angels in human form, beaming with intelligence and love and darting arrows from Cupid's bow at the now softened hearts of the unmarried of unpeopled interest. The scene was indeed enchanting, and would have been enrapturing to the Poet or the Painter, as it was to the lover. A Bachelor might well have supposed, he had been, by magic, transported to a fairy land. A Foreigner entering the House at that moment, might have believed, that the Legislature of Alabama was composed of Females, or that the company had assembled to witness the coronation of a queen. Not so however, the hour was near at hand, when the interesting ceremonies of the day were to take place. At a quarter before Twelve the House was again called to order by the Speaker. A resolution was then adopted inviting the Senate into the Hall of the House; soon afterwards the Senators repaired to the Hall, and were seated. The President of the Senate announced the object for which the two Houses had assembled. The interest of the scene increased.

At 12 o'clock, the Governor elect, the acting Governor, and Chaplain, escorted by a joint committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. Smith of Madison, Payne of Sumter, and May of Tuscaloosa, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Terry of Limestone, Smith of Clarke, and Elmore of Lowndes on the part of the Senate, entered the Hall. The gay assemblage, instantly hushed into the most profound silence. A prayer was then addressed to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Kennon, which breathed the purest sentiments of piety and patriotism imparting great solemnity to the occasion.

Governor Bagby then rose from his seat—every eye was directed towards him. His elegance of person—the lofty dignity of his manner—the flashings of his intellectual eyes—all combined to impress the deep interest already evinced. His appearance and manner recalled the delineations we have on the historic page of the Roman Senate in the days of its glory. The Governor elect proceeded to address the assembled Representatives of the people, which occupied more than an hour, during which time the melodious tones of his

his commanding eloquence—the patriotism he evinced—the purity and classic elegance of his language—and above all the principles he avowed—and his fearless determination to discharge the duties which devolved upon him as the Executive of the State, enlivened the audience in unbroken silence and admiration. At the conclusion of the address, the audience testified their delight, and their approbation of the principles avowed by a unanimous burst of applause. The oaths of office were then administered by the Speaker—Mr. McClung. The ceremonies having ended, and the Senators having repaired to their chamber the two Houses adjourned for the day.

Yesterday was a proud day for the democracy of Alabama; and well may they rejoice in the elevation of their candidate to the Chief Magistracy of the State. I hesitate not to say that Governor Bagby is one of the most talented and eloquent men in the Union. The vessel of State is secure in his hands.

There is much talent in the present General Assembly—some of whom are distinguished for their learning and eloquence, and are an ornament to the State.

There is much business before the two Houses—and the members are industriously engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Your friends.

From the Talladega Register.

DIED, at the residence of Col. William Caldwell, in this county, EDMUND M'GEHEE, aged about 26 years—of a protracted attack of bilious fever. In the death of this young man, we are called to weep over the remains of one of no common worth or merit; his warm heart, his bland, candid and kind feelings, won for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was full of hope and of promise. The vigour of his constitution and age, promised long life and happiness.—The buoyancy of youth and hope gave to his feeling uncommon vivacity and brightness. Little did he think, but a few weeks ago, that so soon would his body moulder in the tomb! He made no profession of religion in health; but during his illness, he was impressed with the necessity of religion. He prayed much, and asked others to pray for him. He was convinced he would never recover. He exhorted those around him, to seek Religion, and meet him in Heaven. We believe he entertained a hope that his sins were pardoned, and that he would go to Heaven. O! how uncertain is life! How wise to prepare in health and youth for the solemn hour of death, for "It comes like a thief in the night"—and the long night of death is near when we think least of it.

Our young friend was amongst us but a short time since in all the manly vigor of his youth—but alas! he now sleeps in his grave!—We shed over his untimely fate, the tears of sorrow and regret; and long shall his memory be embalmed in our hearts.

(The Jacksonville Republican will please copy the above.)

## TOWN LOTS FOR SALE In Jacksonville.

ON Monday the 22d January next the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, between 50 and 100 LOTS, of various sizes in the town of Jacksonville.

Between thirty and forty of the above lots are situated on Broad Street south of the court house, and most of the balance lie on the beautiful eminence south west of the square commanding a fine view of the mountains, the town and the surrounding country, and conveniently situated with regard to water.

There are on some of the lots first rate and very convenient brick yards and lime kilns. Also some, with fine spring water running through them, and many of the large lots well timbered, so that persons wishing situations for mechanical business, private residences, farming or grazing can be supplied. There is no tract of land in the county of better soil than the one on which the above lots are located, which has been proved by the production of corn, cotton, and garden vegetables for the last two or three years.

The location of Jacksonville is favorably different from most villages being in the midst of a large healthy valley embracing good water and fertile soil, consequently the growing wealth of the neighborhood must advance the improvement of the village.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, JACOB FORNEY, F. A. WALKER, JOHN D. HOKE.

Dec. 21, 1837.—td.

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to H. H. & T. B. A. M. Bogges, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as they have sold their entire interest in Jacksonville and must close their business.

December 21, 1837.—3t.

## CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—td.

## A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral character, qualified to teach the various branches of an English education, can find a situation by applying to either of the subscribers, living six miles south of Jacksonville, on Cane Creek.

ZION GOODLET, JNO. T. A. HUGHES, CLARK GRIFFIN.

Benton Co. Dec. 7, 1837.—4t.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.

Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Monday, the first day of January next, there will be sold at the late residence of John D. McReynolds, deceased, on Cane Creek, Benton Co., all the real and personal property of said deceased, including a LOT OF MERCHANDISE. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.

December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

## SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered for sale on the 25th January, 1838, the School Land in Township eighteen, range nine east of the Coosa Land District, lying in Fish-head Valley, Randolph co. Ala.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Four equal annual instalments. Notes with approved security will be required, and at the completion of the last payment there will be a patent issued by the Governor of the State of Alabama to the purchaser.

WILLIAM MULALLY, ROBERT CASKEY, WILLIAM RAGAN, Com'rs.

December 14, 1837.—3t.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TOLLED before Andrew M. Cullers, by John Roads, a dark Brown mare, swined in her left shoulder. Appraised to twelve dollars and fifty cents, by John Ship & Ransom Ship, this Nov. 1837.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK.

Dec. 14, 1837.—3t.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Eliear Bearden, a Sorrel Mare, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifteen dollars November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw.

Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.

Dec. 14, 1837.—3t.

## The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 28th, 1837.

ON the Petition of James Philips, Administrator of the Estate of Zachariah Philips deceased, for the sale of the following described Tract of Land.—The East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of Range three east, in the Huntsville Land District.

It is ordered, that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday in January next, to show cause why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK, C. C.

Dec. 1837.—6t.

## MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—1t.

## Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett,

vs.

John Ridge and William Childress.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Ridge the Defendant in the above Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day of the next Term of our said Court to be held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publication against the said Ridge, be published for Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jacksonville Republican; and this cause is continued. A true copy of the Minutes.

Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.

Nov. 2, 1837.—8t.—\$9 00.

## Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracowell,

vs.

Agness A. Bracowell.

Bill in Chancery for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Alabama; and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for Eight successive weeks, notifying the said Agness A. Bracowell to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complainant, or the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for hearing Ex parte.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes.

Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.

Nov. 2, 1837.—8t.—\$9 00.

## WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANDISE,

MOBILE.

Persons his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

## BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For Sale at this Office.

## SADDLERY.



E. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business, in the new building on main street, first door north of the Printing Office, where he assures all persons who may need articles in his line, that it will be to their interest to purchase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the faithful execution of his work.

N. B. His former customers who are indebted for work heretofore done, are informed that circumstances render it necessary for them to come forward without delay and make settlement by payment or note.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Nov. 9, 1837.—1t.

## The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

WHEREAS William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement on said Estate; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

Nov. 9, 1837.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain note of hand given by me to John Lowry for one hundred dollars, as I have never received value for said note, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. CURRIER.

Nov. 23, 1837.—3t.

## A NEW WORK.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1837.

Will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

## The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY WILLIAM E. BURTON, PHILADELPHIA.

To whom all original communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States and guarantee the continuance of its publication with the certainty of payment to the enterprise on the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary purview, as eagles soar, above the ken of man; we content with merely skimming the ground, our pages shall not be filled with critical acumen in matters, "caviare to the common," in short we do not mean to be profound philosophically dull. We wish to produce a literary melange, possessing variety, palatable and sufficient interest to command a place on the parlor table of every gentleman in the States.

In the varied and ample page of contents att. to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the higher portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns; each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES!

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducement for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, will be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus and forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

## WHITE, HAGER &amp; CO.,

Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb.

Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

## BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties

can be furnished with such blanks

as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.







# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1837.

NO. 50.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.  
In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year, subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements for 12 weeks or longer, will be published until ordered to the contrary. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

**TON & FORWARDING**  
**ARE HOUSE.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the.

**Storage of Cotton.**  
respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,  
WM. MILLER.  
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m

**LAND**  
**FOR SALE.**

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Blount County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a dwelling, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.  
JOHN M. NEAL.  
Dec. 10, 1837.—1t.

**DR. C. J. CLARK.**

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which he may be consulted. He may always be found, when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**

**TAKEN UP** by Charles Norman, living on Tallapoosa, one Stray Filly, about 18 months old, of a Brown Bay, with a white ring in the left hind foot—appraised to fifty-five dollars.  
Nov. 20th, 1837.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
Nov. 27, 1837.—St.

**BARGAINS.**

ROEVER wants bargains from this date, may bring the cash, and get them at the lowest price. He is now occupying Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.  
J. D. WILLIAMS.  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will wish the above until ordered to stop.

**LABORERS WANTED ON**  
**THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL**  
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and clothed.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,  
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1t.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

**McNeill, Michaux & Thomas,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**AND**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**  
MOBILE.  
Dec. 19, 1837.—3m.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**St. Clair County.**

**TAKEN UP** and posted by Eliza Bearden, a Sorrel Mare Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifteen dollars.  
Nov. 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & Co. Bradshaw.  
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk. C. C.  
Dec. 14, 1837.—St.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.  
His office is in Jacksonville.

**JOHN PRINTING.**  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.  
**AT THIS OFFICE.**

**THOMAS JEFFERSON.**

Mr. Jefferson, after attaining the topmost round, and when his popularity was such that he might without difficulty have continued to occupy it for the rest of his days, voluntarily resigned it, at an age when the mere lust of power and office is as hot as at any other, and passed twenty years in complete retirement without, so far as we can judge from his correspondence, casting a single longing, lingering look at the elevation which he had left.

Was this ambition?  
Let us then be just to human nature; let us consent to admit that there may be such things as principle, patriotism, and public virtue, when we have before us an overwhelming mass of unquestionable facts, which cannot be accounted for in any other way. If we wish that our children should look back with tenderness, respect and gratitude to us, let us not blaspheme with wanton and groundless calumny, the memory of our political fathers, the founders of our institutions, the great benefactors of the human race.

The great value of the public services of Thomas Jefferson is generally acknowledged, but the full extent and variety of them can hardly be appreciated, except by those who have studied with some attention the course of his life; certainly not by those who knew him only or principally by the part which he took in the political controversies of his latter days.

The labors of one of the least conspicuous portions of his public career, when elected as a member of the Virginia Legislature after his retirement from Congress, would be enough of themselves to found the reputation we had almost said, to fill the life of most other great men. During the two or three years of this period, in addition to the ordinary routine of legislative and other political business connected with the general state of the country, in which he has involved, he digested the whole common law of England and statutes up to the time of James I. so far as they required to be altered for application to this country, in full readiness for the action of the Legislature, most of which have since been adopted; and now form the basis of the code of Virginia. This was a great work, considered as a mere monument of industry, but is hardly worth notice in the print of view, in comparison with its importance as a medium for the introduction of new principles of legislation. Among those principles were the abrogation of the laws of entails and primogeniture, the establishment of religious freedom, the complete reform of the criminal code, including the abrogation of capital punishment in all cases, except treason and murder; the emancipation, at a certain age, of all slaves born after the passage of the act; the division of the counties into towns or wards; and the introduction of a system of popular education, providing for a school in each town, an academy in each county, and a university for the State. The first three of these improvements were carried into effect; most unfortunately for the interest of Virginia the last three did not receive the assent of the Legislature. So completely had the mind of Mr. Jefferson disengaged itself of the mass of his contemporaries in his mode of thinking upon political subjects, that in the early part of his career he rarely succeeded in gaining their assent to his plans, except when he was present in person to explain them. His fellow-laborers, with the best intentions in the world were not only equal to him, but were incapable even of comprehending him. Before the bills which provided for these invaluable innovations were taken up, the author had gone abroad; and the last three were either not acted upon or rejected. Had they been adopted, the situation of Virginia would have been very different from what it is. To repair this omission, in regard to education, was one of the principle employments of Mr. Jefferson after his retirement from office. Such were repeated were his more than Herculean labors, during two or three of the least conspicuous years of his life. Those who, in the course of a long and active career, have been fortunate enough to render the public a service equal in importance to the introduction of any one of those great improvements, will be most competent to understand and least disposed to depreciate the claims of this distinguished statesman to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen.

Let it be remembered, too that the person by whom all these mighty works were effected—these responsibilities assumed—these dangers encountered—was a gentleman of the first social connection, and of a large hereditary fortune, unaffected, of course, by any of the accidental motives which are generally supposed to be the only effectual spur to extraordinary exertions. On a view of all these circumstances, we do not well see how any judicious observer can feel himself authorized to attribute the course of Mr. Jefferson's political conduct to any other motive than an ardent zeal for liberty, indiscreet, perhaps, at times, but always honest, and tending, as he understood it, to the general good.  
*North American Review.*

**Message.**

*From the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the 25th Congress, before the House of Representatives.*

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all good for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidences of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a feeble and dependent Colony to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored; judicious legislation, and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shall be spared to maintain a position so consonant to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other Powers by the approved principles of private life, asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing for themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing, of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain in respect to our northern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine, what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States; and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time has, however, changed this state of things; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest; it is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The slow result of long pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of the Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and people of the United States. The conviction which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session I laid before you recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France the United States, which are due as well to the recollections of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion undoubtedly correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial relations at present existing between the two countries, are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, I have no doubt, will be settled with entire satisfaction and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cher-

ished, our Minister recently accredited to the Court, has been received with frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his position in future of those amicable & liberal relations which have so long, and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the Government of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act for the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose which will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the German empire now composing with the latter the commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefit to all who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regret. Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the condition of its treasury, the inevitable consequence of long-continued and exhausting internal wars. The last instalment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid; and similar failures may be expected to happen, until a portion of the resources of her kingdom can be devoted to the extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the vessels of the United States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 14th day of October last, in compliance with the act of May 25th, 1832, declaring that fact, and the duties on foreign tonnage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the United States, previously to the passage of that act, are accordingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country in Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the application of that Government, through its representative here, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the United States. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that country, upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against these discriminations affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, seasonable remonstrance was made; and notice was given to the Portuguese Government, that unless they should be discontinued the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the United States would become necessary; but the reply of the Government, received at the Department of State through our Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon in the month of September last, afforded no ground to hope for the abandonment of a system, so little in harmony with the treatment shown to the vessels of Portugal and their cargoes in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly maintained.

With the Government of Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices, as the relative distance, and the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two Governments, reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests, of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous. Copies of the treaties concluded with the Government of Siam and Muscat, are transmitted for the information of Congress the ratification having been received and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sultan of Muscat, prompt evidence of this desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings, by liberal acts towards one of our vessels, bestowed in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the Island of Cuba, and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an adherence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other countries, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, ever since they emerged from their colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity; but has often seriously injured other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed out of the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will ere long receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the United States with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of the Government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that Power and Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared, that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that an

other demand should be made in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply which bears date on the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be belated; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligations of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurance, and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of pacific policy by which the U. States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that government, and in resorting to the intercourse between the two republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government, little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Altho' the larger number, and many of them aggravated, cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but 4 cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican government, with the success the document now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837, was forty millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars. The receipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars, constituting an aggregate of sixty-nine millions four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars. On this amount, about thirty-five millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress; and the residue amounting to thirty-four millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the first of January next. But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it, which will be for some time unavailable, consists chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposit banks. The details upon this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly, and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on so economical a scale. In the great and unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts beforehand with great certainty, but should they not differ essentially from present anticipations, and should the appropriations not much exceed the estimates, no difficulty likely to happen in defraying the current expenses with promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have lately occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence of these embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finan-



Stipulations have been made with all the tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi except with the band of Wyandotts, the Six Nations in New York; the Menomones, Miami and stockbrides, in Wisconsin, and Miami and Irdiana. With all but the Menomones it is expected that arrangements for their removal will be completed the present year. The alliance, which has been opened to their relations by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been induced to resistance by persons to whom the alliance with them and the acquisition of their arms were important; and in some by the preponderance of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot afford to neglect the policy without



ant interests, and abandoning the tribes of the Mississippi to certain destruction in number of the tribes within the States and Territories has been most they be removed, they can be protected associations and evil practices which exert and destructive influence over their des- can be induced to labor, and to acquire its acquisition will inspire them with a independence. Their minds can be culti- they can be taught the value of salitary laws, and be made sensible of the bless- government, and capable of enjoying its In the possession of property, know- good Government, free to give what dis- please to their labor, and sharers in the which their persons and the profits of are to be protected and secured, they or present conviction of the importance peace among themselves, and of the of amicable relations with us. The in- United States would also be greatly freeing the relations between the Gen- Government from what has proved a passing incumbrance, by a satisfactory ad- conflicting titles to lands, caused by the of the Indians, and by causing the resour- whole country to be developed by the pow- late and General Governments, and impro- enterprise of a white population. connected with this subject is the obliga- Government to fulfill its treaty stipulations, see the Indians, thus assembled, at their lices from all interruptions and disturbances their tribes or nations of Indians, or from person or persons whatsoever, and the mu obligation to guard from Indian hostility der settlements, stretching along a line of one thousand miles. To enable the Gov- redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to quate protection to its citizens, will require al presence of a continued regular force on and the establishment of a chain of perma- Examinations of the country are now ma- a view to decide on the most suitable posi- tion of fortresses and under works of de- sults of which will be presented to you by ary of War at an early day, together with the effectual protection of the friendly and the permanent defence of the frontier

report of the Secretary of the Navy, here- nicated, it appears that unremitting exer- been made at the different navy yards to effect all authorized measures for the ex- and employment of our naval force. The and preparation of the ship of the line Penn- and the complete repairs of the ships of the Delaware, and Columbus, may be noticed, a respectable addition to this important national defence. Our commerce and n- have received increased aid and protect- present year. Our squadron in th- on the Brazilian station have been r- and that in the Mediterranean, altho- to the present wants of our Additions have been made est India station, where odore Dallas has employed in p- g the impo- officers

I therefore recommend, in a such suggestions presented by the departments as you may think general provision, that all officers, my, or in the Civil Department, with the receipt or payment of public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than 4 years, be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient securities, at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October till the first of April, has been frequently recommen- and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steam-boats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom-house papers. This subject was sub- mitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again noticed at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been fre- quently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Constitution from of the Union, limited in exte no Legislature of its own be a spot where a wise of local government adopted. This Di- nately, has been l- of the Union; are not on- lot or p- of po- law

individuals of this village. And the girls are preparing a standard to present to them. Messengers are frequently passing to and from Canada. The people of Missisquoi bay, who by the by, are all Tories, keep a guard on all the roads leading through or near that place, and stop and examine all suspicious persons. They are, in my opinion, taking a very foolish course, for the government is in no condition to send troops there, to assist them; and should the radicals obtain posses- sion of St. Johns, which I have no doubt they will do in a few weeks, they will then be in hot water. And indeed I believe the radicals now on this side of the line will make a dash upon them when they have here.

Sir John Colburn, the commander-in- Chief of Canada, has issued a proclamation, offering a large bounty to all who will enlist for a term of years, or during the war.

The radicals are concentrating their forces at St. Charles and St. Zegeres, and have commenced fortifying the first mention- ed place. It is expected that a Declaration of Independence will be issued by the Can- dians in a few days, and it will 'make tracks' for ninety-ninths of the crisis has a revolution feelings

W. C. are sincere customers for have extended to us to request them to make payments. We comply promptly with anxious to make early c- W. C. Jacksonville, Decs 28.



Dec. 27



that, after all he  
it to become Lady  
Helen should take  
divorce? Horror—

that reached Lord  
of pressing entreaties  
of his lamented uncle,  
that he would lose no  
there were many  
mediate attention. He  
saccompanying with one  
of his intimate friend,  
opened it, and read

Of course I con-  
des. "Don't cut your  
ish chiefly to say—  
excitement of the  
That d—d un-  
but I hear he's  
time. Would  
nd the coast is

TER."

it

As soon as the bustle of his arrival was over, and  
while the emptied chaise was being led away from the  
door, a groom, who might have been observed loitering  
about the street, stepped up, gently pulled the area-  
bell, and inquired if that was Lord Seckington who  
had arrived? He was rather tartly answered in the  
affirmative by a bustling servant. The groom saun-  
tered carelessly down the street, but as soon as he  
had turned the corner, he ran as if a pack of hounds  
had been at his heels, and scarce ever stopped till he  
reached General Ogilvie's.

About seven o'clock the same evening a gentleman  
knocked at the door of Lord Seckington's house.  
Having been informed that his lordship was very par-  
ticularly engaged, the stranger desired to be shown  
into the library, where he would wait his Lordship's  
leisure, as he had a very pressing engagement with  
him. The servant accordingly ushered him into the  
library, and took up to Lord Seckington the card of  
"Major Darnley." He had not long to wait; for in-  
less than five minutes the door was opened, and Lord  
Seckington entered in his dressing gown.

"Major Darnley, I presume?" he inquired, politely  
advancing towards his visitor, who rose and bowed.  
"I need only mention the name of Colonel St. Hel-  
en, my Lord," said Major Darnley, in a low tone, "to  
appraise your Lordship of the painful nature of my er-  
rand."

"Certainly—I perfectly understand," replied Lord  
Seckington, rather hastily.

"Of course, my Lord, the sooner this affair is set-  
tled the better!"

"—means," replied Lord Seckington, calmly,  
"that my friend, Capt. Leicester,  
town, will act with you imme-

favor me with a line  
mating the nature

ton; and sit-  
ed effect,

hundred a-year.

liberal, certainly. Would she speak to me,  
at Paris?

Lord Seckington made no reply, but, with his arms  
folded, kept walking to and fro, heaving heavy  
sighs.

Take my advice, Seckington—make a brave effort,  
and throw it all off your mind.

You know, Leicester, it is not death that I care for,  
come how or when it may, said he, I'm a little above  
that, I should hope.

Don't fear Bogy, then, eh? interrupted Capt. Lei-  
cester, with a smile.

Pshaw! But, by the way, what am I to do? How  
often am I to receive his fire?

Ah, I've been considering that point, a little. Why,  
I think twice.

And I—  
Fire wide the first time, of course—

But I don't think it is quite such a matter of course  
Leicester.

Oh, nonsense, it's clear as daylight—trust me.  
Really it's devilish hard—he'll try to take my life.  
It's throwing away my only chance. It's going out to  
be clean murdered!

Seckington put himself in my place. You know  
that what I say is the correct thing. It must be so,  
or I am not responsible. If nothing happens, of  
course he'll demand another shot; and then you may  
perhaps—hem—I don't say what you ought to do, but  
I think I know what I should do. And the same if a  
third is asked for.

Why the devil does not the fellow announce din-  
ner? exclaimed Lord Seckington, violently pulling  
the bell.

Hush—don't be so feverish. He announced it five  
minutes ago—I've been on the more ever since—I've  
now only a quarter of an hour.

Here the servant made his appearance, and Lord  
Seckington in silence followed his companion to the  
dining room.

The first time you have ever done the honors here,  
Capt. Leicester, as he took his seat.

He last thought Lord Seckington  
have given at that moment to  
re—to have begun nothing of  
considered the end—never to  
come of his brave brother.

mortal thralldom he was  
he been calm enough,  
ht have recurred to  
nsuing morning!

the meeting  
nsuing mor-  
in antici-  
v made  
ices,  
and  
—in

He bequeathed his fortune to his  
leaving Gen. & Mrs. Ogilvie their  
also empowered, to allow Mrs. St. Hel-  
ever require it, such a sum as would  
th reach of destitution. The will was  
day before that on which he fought, vi-

I regret that to mention that name  
dismiss it briefly and forever. It would  
been mercy had Col. St. Helen's ball  
brain and deprived him of life on the  
wound; and when at length, through  
of one of his attendants, he suddenly  
of his countenance in the glass, the  
ment he had sustained drove him almost  
He gnashed his teeth, and yelled the  
phemous imprecation; and, in short,  
nyzy was he driven by it, that it was  
place him for some time under  
lay violent hands upon him.

the strictness of their sur-  
wards, the event was  
follows:—On the  
the Right Hon-  
Comer's  
it; and

paring for her; and beheld the  
Lord Seckington in the act of being  
the carriage, his head covered with  
ted white handkerchief. She rushed  
ning-room, and, with a piercing  
down the steps, when one of the  
either designedly or accidentally  
exclaiming at the same time, "Get  
you d—d—"

and she fell  
upon the corner of one of the steps  
insensible and disregarded till Lord  
been carried in, when the hall door  
I was called in to attend  
about ten o'clock, and found him in a  
ly similar circumstances to those in  
been placed when I formerly at-  
that the present was a far more serious

On the Saturday evening after his fall  
Lord Seckington, I was returning on  
visit to a distant patient. When within  
the house, I overtook two men carry-  
their backs. I stopped my horse  
were tight—they opened the General's  
up to the house. So it was at length  
broken-hearted St. Helen, victim of  
wife of your bosom,—of the villain  
soldier, your sorrows were at length  
Ogilvie met me at the door, and with  
rable in his countenance and manner  
vent had taken place. He lay, but  
the same state in which you left him  
fast in a dull stupor. Mrs. Ogilvie  
wishes—seeing her excessive agita-  
room I had a little before insisted on  
resumed her seat on the bed-side. He  
seemed to rouse him slightly from  
slowly opened his eyes—the first time  
ness—looked dully at her; I think  
move, and on bending my ear, till at  
them, I think I heard the word "pity"

sum back upon the pillow, he breath-  
moment or two, and St. Helen was  
that such a polluted being should be  
last thoughts! Yet there seemed no  
in his manner—if it had any character  
one of forgiveness!

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